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JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

VOLUME 3. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1874. NUMBER 45.

The Louisianian.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

GEO. T RUBY.....Editor.

HENRY A. CORBIN.....Publisher.

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ONE YEAR	$2 00
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THREE MONTHS	75
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A marble statue of most perfect form,
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Returning to its first, proud, lifeless grace,
Nor keeps one memory of the close embrace,
Nor from the warm, red lips one scarlet stain.
But what of that? Why should I be distressed
Though thou art cold as stone? Let me be brave,
If but for once, and love for nothing save
For love's sake only; for he loves the best,
And brightest does his flame of passion burn,
Who giveth all things, seeks for no return.

[Scribner's, December, Monthly.]

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Upon the above mentioned subject the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* has so able, logical and conclusive an editorial, that in republishing we especially commend it to the perusal of our readers:

"The Republican party has met the shock of a crushing defeat at the polls. To its leaders the people have said "Stand back!" The business of the hour is to inquire the reason of this action of the people. The Republican party saved the Union when it was in peril; it abolished slavery; it pushed to adoption the recent great amendments to the Constitution, it reconstructed the State governments of the South, in accordance with the fundamental doctrine of equal civil and political rights to all men. While the Republican party fought for the vindication of these great principles, the country stood by it. The lives and property of citizens were freely offered and as freely sacrificed to establish the unity of the nation and equality before the law of every person in the nation. It is beyond belief but it is a fact that precisely at this point of time and at this conjunction of affairs, when the amendments to the Constitution guaranteeing equal civil and political rights to all black as as well as to all white men had been triumphantly adopted by the people, the Republican party was visited with a spasm of doubt as to the expediency of carrying the amendments into effect by appropriate legislation! Expediency, the trick of the crafty politician, for the first time in the history of Republican party management, usurped the place of right, chilling the high and generous impulses of the rank and file, and striking a deadly blow at the very source of party fealty. In a word, the Republican party, through its representatives in the Lower House of Congress, refused to pass the civil rights bill—refused to carry out the spirit of the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution! Here was a decadence of moral courage, a shrinking from the performance of an imperative duty, a halt in the presence of the demand of millions of fellow citizens for equal rights, and a neglect and refusal to do justice. There is no parallel to this attitude of the Republican party during its whole history, and it shocked the moral sense of the great masses of its membership. Republicans indignantly exclaimed: By what authority does the party of emancipation, of equal citizenship, and of free suffrage stop to consider the *expediency* of adopting a measure which is warranted by the Constitution, and conceded to be right? The solemn language of President Lincoln's last inaugural recurred to the minds of the people:

"Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray that the mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet if God will that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said that the 'judgements of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.'"

"This grand and reverent sentiment of heroic purpose, which inspired the heart of the President, also pervaded the hearts of the people, and moved them to secure forever the fruits of the war by incorporating in the Constitution the following unequivocal declaration of their convictions on the subject of equal civil rights:

"No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; * * * nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

"This clause of the Constitution is the literal embodiment of the fundamental doctrine and uniform practice of the Republican party. Not to enforce it is to pause in midcareer and permit expediency to override right. Not to enforce it through appropriate legislation is to be overwhelmed by the rebuke of an indignant constituency too intelligent to be deceived and too proud and high-principled to become the subjects of dictation.

"The United States Senate passed a bill to compel obedience to a constitutional provision which, for the honor of humanity, ought to enforce itself; but which at the South, where the malign influence of slavery still lingers, can only be enforced by the strong arm of the law. The following is the substance of the bill:

"SECTION 1. That all citizens and other persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theaters, and other places of public amusement, and also of the common schools and public institutions of learning or benevolence supported in whole or in part by general taxation, and of cemeteries so supported; also the institutions known as agricultural colleges, endowed by the United States, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

"SEC. 4. That no citizen, providing he has all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law, shall be disqualified for service as a grand or petit juror in any court of the United States, or of any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and any officer or other person charged with any duty in the selection of summoning of jurors, who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the cause aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be fined not more than $1,000.

"It is a humiliating fact that any necessity should exist, in a free country, for the adoption of such a measure of legislation. Let us analyze the conditions which call for the enactment of such a statute. It provides in substance that all citizens and other persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be "entitled to the privileges of inns," provided they pay for such privileges and deport themselves properly. The inference is irresistible that certain persons are debarred from such "privileges," notwithstanding the fact that they are willing to pay for them. The same is true of "public conveyances, theaters," etc. But the most humiliating feature of the bill is its confession that it becomes necessary for the Congress of the United States to enact that to the "common schools and public institutions of learning" of the country *all* shall be admitted upon an equal footing. The inference from this clause that in certain States education, paid for alike by all, is denied to one class and freely offered to another class is peculiarly and exceptionally disgraceful to the American people. Then, too, this bill provides that "all citizens," etc., shall be admitted to "cemeteries supported by public taxation." Death is supposed to be a great leveler. The grim destroyer is no respector of persons; he mows down all alike, and all are alike clay when the divine spark of life has taken its flight from the mortal part. But it becomes necessary, in this country where all men are born free and equal, to provide severe penalties against the denial of equal burial to all. We have removed the chains of slavery from the black man; we have made him a citizen; we have conferred upon him the right of suffrage; he may become a member of Congress, or mount to the Presidential chair, but we refuse to educate him. We drive him from the door of the public inn, bar him from the steamboat and railway car, and when he dies we deny him Christian burial.

"Another anomaly which the civil rights bill proposes to do away with is implied by the fourth section. The black man is in Congress; he is Governor; he is in the State Legislature; he is postmaster: he is justice of the peace; he may be on the Supreme Bench of the State or the Nation, and he may be prime minister; but he is denied the privilege of sitting on a jury! He may be tried and hung, or sent to the penitentiary, or mulcted in damages on a civil contract; but he may not say on his oath whether another shall be hung or sent to the penitentiary, or suffer damages for the violation of a contract. The civil rights bill is intended to remove this glaring inconsistency from the condition of the black man. The Constitution provides that he shall be treated as other men with white skins are treated, but the white people of several States constantly violate the Constitution by abridging his privileges and by denying to him "the equal protection of the laws." The fact that a law like the civil rights bill is necessary is a monstrous fact; its only equal as a monstrosity is the other fact, that there should be anybody so blind to the claims of common political decency and common justice as to oppose its passage. The people recorded their disgust at the cowardice of the Republican party in the lower house of Congress, at the polls on the 3d inst."

PESTALOZZI.—The man who personifies most justly this great pedagogic revolution is the immortal Pestalozzi. Fitch, in his address to the German nation, presented as the regenerated school of his race the system of this saint. And, in fact, no one has so distinguished the individual faculties which predominate at each age, nor has seen so clearly the shortest road to arrive at these faculties, to increase them in daily exercise, and enligh en them with the currents of science. If, when sentiment predominates in man, at the age when he is attached to nature and home, you educate the intelligence; if when, as in the youth, the fancy predominates, while the fervor of the blood and the restlessness of the spirit lead him to passion and combat, in opposition to every thing that surrounds him, from the necessity of creating a world of his own—if at this critical time you educate the reason, and when the age of reason arrives, and with it the often bitter fruits of life, when the flowers are dried and the butterflies have ceased to flutter around them, if you strive to educate the sentiments and the imagination, you will make of the man an artificial being without succeeding in subjugating the inaccessible, unteachable, mysterious nature. As fruits are first seed, germ, and flower, ideas must be sensations and notions before arriving at their absolute unconditionality. And if you educate in the child, the child and not the man, the faculties of the child by symbols within his reach, by narrations which please and refresh him, you plant in his individual soul with certainty the germs of the universal human soul.

Who is it that truly educates the child in humanity? Who possesses this divine ministry? The mother. She is the prophetess who foresees the future life, the sibyl who sounds the mysteries of the spirit, the Muse who brings to the heart human inspirations, the sorceress who fills with sweet and pious legends all our fancy, the priestess who raises the conscience to the regions of infinity. From the moment when she feels her child beneath her heart it appears as if spirit and nature revealed themselves to her mind to assist her in her divine office and thus she appropriates all ideas to the child, as the bird weaves all the rustic objects gathered in the fields to form the soft nest of her beloved offspring. The mother knows instinctively the laws of health by which to preserve her child from the inclemencies of the world, the medicine with which to treat its constant infirmities, the mortality which is to sustain it in its future struggles, the literature which is to embellish its days, the religion which is convert it into a being superior to all others of a nature, and which is to bear it to the bosom of the Infinite. All the child needs in its early years the mother bears in her intelligence, as she bears in her breast its only nourishment. Let us make of the school a mother. This is the thought of Pestalozzi.

An Italian by race, his soul contained the contrasts of the Italian soil in the Alps, where the ferns of the North mingle with the orange-blossoms of the South. German in his language, in his intellectual culture, and in his German birth-place, Zurich; republican by birth and conviction, a revolutionist and a reformer, always at war with the privileges of the aristocracy, and always devotedly attached to the human principle of equality; reared by a loving mother, at whose side his infancy was passed, and who had infused in him a part of her delicate feminine soul; married in early life to an heiress whom he had ruined in works of charity and beneficence; sustained in his adversity by two old servants of his father's house who loved him like mothers—this redeemer went from town to town seeking out the ignorant and poor, educating and supporting them, adopting orphans, begging, if it were necessary, for means to feed the hungry; the philosopher of action, the poet of life, the tribune of infancy, the divine and immortal child of nature.—EMILIO CASTELAR, in *Harper's Magazine for December.*

THAT LITTLE GIRL.—The jovial captain of one of the steamships now in port tells a good story relative to the May and December marriages so common in Brazil. A Brazilian gentleman, apparently over 50 years of age, was a passenger on his vessel. He was accompanied by two girls, one about 15, and another younger. The gentleman was sea-sick in the cabin, and the girls were on deck, whereupon the captain endeavored to amuse them—took them on his knees, and told them stories, while he enjoyed their prattle and pretty smiles. In the midst of this pleasant occupation the gentleman came on deck. With a fierce expression he gazed upon the scene for a moment, and then inquired in a harsh, husky voice: "You, sir, are you married?" "Yes. I have a daughter older than your little girl here," said the captain. "She reminds me very much of mine." Here he patted the pretty cheek. "That little girl, sir, exclaimed the indignant Brazilian, with great emphasis, "that little girl is my wife, sir!" The captain collapsed.

A bill has passed the Oregon Senate which provides that husbands and wives without children may be considered divorced by simply ceasing to live together. This would receive the approval of the most advanced free-lovers.

At a recent Southern fair the millers were made judges of the flour exhibited, and having only unmarked samples before them, almost every one voted against his own brand.

In Paris, where all educated people care about the theatre, a new experiment in criticism is about to be tried. M. Henri de Lapommeraye will lecture, every Monday evening, on the pieces of the preceding week.

The Louisianian.

G. T. RUBY.....Editor

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1874

☞ All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to
H. A. CORBIN,
Business Manager.
New Orleans, Feb. 28, 1874.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the correctness of communications.

The organization, or rather attempted formation of a new party at Indianapolis, Ind., on the 25th inst., on the basis of a national currency platform, is one of the events of the week not undeserving of notice. The declaration of principles reported, are briefly these:

"First—It is the duty of the Government to establish a monetary system based upon the faith and resource of the nation, in harmony with the genius of the Government, and adapted to the demands of legitimate business. To this end circulating notes of all national and State banks, as well as local currency, should be withdrawn from circulation and paper and money issued by the government directly to the people without the intervention of any system of banking corporations, which money shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts public and private, duties on imports included. This money to be interchangeable at the option of the holder, with registered Government bonds, bearing a rate of interest not exceeding 3-65 per cent, per annum. Second—Interest on present public debt and the portion of principal of same, which is by express terms of law creating it payable in coin, shall be so paid."

A national convention to assemble at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 11th of March, 1875, was recommended and general participation asked for. None of those participating in the preliminary organization are at all politically prominent; but it is not unlikely that the West, at least in the present seeming abandonment of party associations, may take more interest in this new movement than is now deemed probable.

Exactly how the Shreveport *Times* speaking, for the White League of North Louisiana, estimates "the supremacy of law" and "a single principle of justice and liberty," is explained by that journal in the issue of the 20th inst., wherein it says:

"We have no appeals to make to our fellow-citizens of New Orleans; we know that the men of the 14th of September will do their whole duty as freemen, and Louisianians zealous of their liberties. But throughout the country parishes there should be concert of action, and that action should be prompt and emphatic. In every parish where the officers elected by the people may be counted out by the returning board, the people should use hemp or ball on the defeated candidates counted in.

"We cannot afford to be defeated by a ring of political scoundrels after we have triumphed. There is not only $250,000,000 worth of property at stake, but also the commercial and agricultural interests of the State; and above all, the supremacy of the law. The preservation of society and of civil liberty depends upon our action. Human life may be precious; but the lives of all the carpet-baggers and radical politicians in Louisiana are valueless, compared with the worth of a single principle of justice and liberty."

Notwithstanding the outcry made by Democrats against "carpet-baggers," the fact exists that there are to-day fewer "Yankees" in the South than in 1860. The following are the figures:

States.	1860.	1870.	Dec.
Connecticut....	3,093	2,385	708
Maine.....	1,952	1,662	290
Massachusetts..	4,805	3,631	1,175
New Hampshire	1,017	805	312
Rhode Island..	837	481	246
Vermont.....	1,256	1,011	245
Total.....	12,961	10,085	2,876

Thus it appears that instead of coming down upon the afflicted South like the wolf on the fold, the Yankee carpet-bagger has been seeking other quarters at a rate which, in a reasonably brief period, would leave the cotton States without a representative of the man who gave them the cotton gin—the most important invention given to the South, even if it was the work of a detested Yankee.

THE MARCH OF EVENTS.

"Onward, steadily onward," Time, the great innovator and ruthless disturber, has marched our nation and people since the spring of 1865, when the great war of the rebellion for the perpetuity of slavery collapsed, in the surrender of the Confederate armies; and the work of rehabilitation and reconstruction began. We remember how vague and undetermined were the ideas of our leading statesmen and publicists as to the best method of beginning so needful and important a work for the South and the country. A few of our public men only grasping the true situation and measuring justice and mercy with equal hand, enunciated a plan wherein history and past experience alike contributed in demonstrating its wisdom and sound policy. This plan, modified as it was by the exigencies of the occasion, though not as rigidly just as at first proposed, was at last adopted. Andrew Johnson, of "my policy" fame, having meanwhile signally failed in forcing upon the loyal people of the nation a purpose wherein the victors were to yield to the foolish dictations and impossible demands of the vanquished. The adaptation of measures wisely intended to heal the many wounds of a great intestine struggle; to restore to perturbed and anarchical States peace and order; to reduce turbulent, misgoverned and chaotic masses to a compliance with rightful laws was a work nobly begun, as gloriously continued, and now we trust about to be proudly consummated by the great party of Freedom and the Union to whom the results of the war in the downfall of the rebellion, the abolition of slavery, the enfranchisement and citizenship of millions, and the restoration of peace, are entirely due.

During these years of gigantic political upheaval when the very foundations of Southern State governments were changed, and the old oligarchical system of might over right was displaced by the humanizing and ennobling principles of liberty; the logic of events has taught many hard but truthful and correct lessons to the people of these States. They who were once the owners of their fellows; to whom the enjoyment of possession gave a dictatorial and imperial bearing, were forced to see the chattels suddenly freed, ennobled by citizenship and enfranchisement, and at last the political equals of themselves. This was a lesson hard to be learned, but steadily and surely the absolute facts of the situation, the results of the war were perforce received and now nearly, if not quite acquired.

Slavery in perishing took with it the essential elements of the evil genius of oppression and wrong, which had grown to such huge proportions in that political party of the day, termed Democratic. The absence of ownership in man destroyed at once the chief stay and support of a political organization which derived its being and continuance in power upon the false assumption of the Divinity of Wrong. Thus the rapid progressive changes wrought by the reconstruction process of our government in turn contributed to the destruction of ideas which, founded in error, had to succumb to the force of right in its triumph over wrong.

As actors and movers in the great revolution of to-day we do not so readily appreciate the wonderful changes constantly occurring in the public mind. The abandonment of the party of the past, once powerful, but now existing only partially in name, and known as the Democracy, of all its old time tenets; its identity both in measures and principles, so far as party platforms may express, with Republican declarations is an indication of how strong the great ideas of Republicanism have grown upon the public mind. We have builded better than we knew. The recent elections but demonstrate that, however individual localities may judge, the triumph of these principles are assured. The onward march of events cannot be impeded. Complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political and public rights must hereafter be accorded to all citizens; and he who attempts to obstruct the inevitable by calling a parley upon the threshold of those liberties whose portals the people have already entered, had better, politically, to have never been born, for he will assuredly be crushed between the upper and nether mill stones of regenerated public opinion.

PRINCIPLES.

Whatever may hereafter betide the political organization known as the Republican party; whatever disintegration born of the shortcomings of these later years, since expediency and not measures has held sway in the party management; and since with all the brave memories of the past, the triumphs achieved and the nations integrity maintained, there has yet come a party defeat and reprimand; it is gratifying to know that for none of the sterling principles which have so endeared Republicanism to the American people, has there come these reverses: that the results of the war, the emancipation and enfranchisement of the colored citizen, the adoption and consequent legislation upon the Constitutional Amendments, have all become so interwoven with the common prosperity and welfare of the country that no political party can afford now to ignore them.

If for nothing else then, we have satisfaction in this, that the underlying principles of free government, nurtured and made strong through Republican management and control, will continue in the nation's administration; and that whatever party names may hereafter be, a condition to their strength and influence will be found in hearty affirmation to the broad ideas of political equality.

Alabama's Democratic Governor finds it in consonance with the fitness of things, therein paying involuntary homage to Republican principles, to say in his recent inaugural at Montgomery as reported by the Associated Press:

"With a firm determination to respect and maintain my oath of office, which shall be the seal to my conscience. I unhesitatingly undertake to perform such duties as it imposes, and I will regard it as one of my highest and most sacred obligations to see that the laws are faithfully executed and the rights of all citizens, without regard to race, color or previous condition, duly guarded and protected. Let this occasion inspire the conviction that we live in the land of liberty, regulated by law, without which the citizen would be insecure against domestic discord or violence, and that our duty to preserve such laws in their constitutional purity and power should not and can not be avoided."

However little, true conviction may accompany the above expressions, the fact remains that no political organization can to-day claim power in this country without acceptance of these ideas.

It seems that despite the 1900 majority of votes electing the Hon. Wm. Murrell, of Madison parish, as the Republican representative thereof, he is not altogether in good fellowship with certain gentlemen composing the parish executive committee. These, through the columns of the Madison *Journal*, have recently denounced Mr. Murrell as unworthy of their esteem, and in a series of resolutions invite that he be shorn of all the attributes of popular esteem with which he has heretofore and so recently been entrusted; at the same time inviting the Honorable William to resign. All of which being respectfully submitted and asked publication in sundry official organs, it is folly to suppose that so unanimously elected a representative will heed.

With a smile both childlike and bland William will doubtless let his opponents fume. Knowing the strength of his position and with the adhesive qualities of wax, determined to stick.

The colored members of the next House of Congress are so far as elected: Lee (Independent Republican) and Smalls (Republican) of South Carolina; Haralson (R.) of Alabama; Nash (R.) of Louisiana, and Hyman (R.) of North Carolina—all new members. The reelection of Walls in Florida is claimed, and in doubt.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

We have received this week a finely executed cabinet picture of the Hon. T. T. Allain, State Senator elect from the Fourteenth Senatorial District. As many of our readers know, Mr. Allain, though quite young, has by merit, intelligence, and mental and moral worth attained a deserved place among the foremost and trusted leaders of our people in Louisiana. One year since when Gen. Beauregard, ex-Gov. Hebert and other prominent gentlemen of the old regime essayed unification, Mr. Allain was one among the prominent colored gentlemen participating, whose heart and hand went out in ready assent to the proposed plan. At Exposition Hall on the night of July 15, 1873, he made a speech which will long be remembered in the political history of our State, among the remarkable evidences of a brighter and better era for the entire people of Louisiana, which that movement and the occasion indicated. In his photograph Mr. Allain stands in the attitude of addressing said meeting, in which he says:

"For two centuries the colored people have administered to all the wants of the white people. They have been their domestic servants and they have labored to raise accumulated wealth for their masters, in the field and on the farm. When an overwhelming array of Northern soldiers flooded the South who was it, I ask, that raised supplies for the Confederate armies, and who were the trusted protectors of the maids, wives, and widows, whose nearest and dearest relatives were doing yeoman's duty on the field of battle? Was it not the colored man, whose claims upon your gratitude we are now discussing?"

Commenting upon the sentiments expressed in that speech the *Picayune* in a recent notice says:

"We believe the speaker meant this. We believe there are thousands of colored men all over the State who cherish like sentiments, and will be prompt to declare and act up to them whenever they become convinced that cooperation with the respectable white people does not involve subjection and political obliteration."

Our contemporary is right. With the citizenship of the colored man conceded and *all* the rights growing out of such maintained, there will be the fullest cooperation between the classes, colored and white, and our State assured peace and prosperity for all time to come.

With great regret we learn of the suspension of the Washington *New National Era*, published and edited by the Messrs. Douglass, sons of Frederick Douglass. So influential and sterling a journal, published at the national capital where its words of counsel and cheer were so potent for the welfare of the colored American, ought never to have been suspended. We yet hope that the suspension will be but temporary; trusting that the people of Washington, as elsewhere in the country, appreciating the absolute necessity of such a paper, will rally to its renewed support.

The New York *Herald*, through its New Orleans correspondent publishing as a matter of fact what had become established rumor in this city, has obtained the ire of our daily contemporaries, which, with the sole exception of the *Republican*, have been pronounced in their denials of what they term, "the *Herald's* outrageous statements." These appeared in the *Herald* of last Sunday, and as will be gathered on perusal, if untrue as to the actual facts or proposed purpose of the White League leaders, are yet the embodiment of existing rumors here, which the quid nunes retail daily. The *Herald* says that the threats of the White League at Shreveport and New Orleans as to the Returning Board portend mischief, and that as to the Legislature the White League rifles *will gainsay the title of many of those returned by the Board*. It is said the fear of Federal interference will not deter the League of making its effort any more than did two years ago the Executive recognition of the *de facto* government dissuade that League from its bold experiment of September last, and yet the President has been assured that a large element of the Louisiana Democracy discountenance the League. The taxpayers are beginning to wince under the frequent paroxysms that depreciate property, disharten enterprise and repel immigration. The better class of Republicans frankly admit that some of the local officials are not exemplary, but insist as they were mainly appointed before Kellogg took the Executive chair he is not culpable. Confirmed by the State Senate, they cannot be removed by him and he has thus had to endure the odium of subordinates he never selected.

They are to a large extent men formerly identified with Warmoth, and conclude their official terms in January next. The programme is to seat, first, the eleven McEnery Senators who hold over from 1872, and then the eight just elected, and with this quorum to have a Senate to try Kellogg and Antoine, the Lieutenant Governor, on articles of impeachment. To constitute a house to prefer articles, the League proclaims its resolve to seat as many as may be necessary of its partisans, whatever the finding of the Returning Board. McEnery, it is said, is anxious to have the two houses composed meet in joint session, canvass the old Warmoth returns of 1872, now supposed to be in covert in a Baltimore vault, and declare him Governor, but McEnery is musty as a favorite. Penn, his Lieutenant Governor, was the White League hero of September, and if McEnery would die or abdicate, a more vehement and concerted effort would at once engage the League. As it is, Penn finds McEnery a stumbling block, and the League, that will not forgive the latter for opposing their September row, are dividing into Cage and Wiltz clans, the latter by far the larger.

Cage hopes by the impeachment of Antoine to be elected by the State Senate as its President, and upon the ensuing impeachment of Kellogg to become acting Governor. Wiltz is conspiring to be elected Speaker of the House, and thereupon to have the House impeach Kellogg simultaneously with Antoine, whereby he may constitutionally seat himself in the Executive chair.

Neither competitor cares much to have impeachment carried to a finale since the mere preferring of articles operates as a suspension of official functions. Wiltz conceives, it is said, that the venture should not be made until about the close of the session in March, which would be too late for the present Congress to interfere, and he would then act as Governor till the next Congress should assemble, which being Democratic in the lower house, would not order a new election. The primary effort will be to fix the personal composition of the Legislature; but as Wiltz starts in the race from the branch that determines whom to impeach first, the chances are in his favor rather than Cage.

The White League, rather than the Returning Board, shall proclaim who are the legislators. All this has been laid before the President to guide him in his remarks on the Louisiana question. Kellogg has declared there is no need of his dispatching demands for troops when the League, by such daily bulletins as have been recently published, betrays the exigency for him. He points in the retirement of Longstreet from the Returning Board to the end of making a vacancy for a Democrat as a token of the Republican desire for harmony, and to the refusal of both Sandidge and Arroyo to act after having been elected by the Board as members, as denoting that the opposition will not be satisfied with aught but a wholesale return of anti-Republicans to the Legislature, by whom a revolution more legal in form than was that of last September, but for the same end, may be precipitatde.

Lieutenant Governor Smith's claim to the Governorship of Arkansas is, in brief, that he was elected in 1872 for a term of four years; that the new Constitution, under which Garland claims an election, is fraudulent and illegal; that Baxter, having vacated the office of Governor, the Lieutenant Governor is Governor, according to the Constitution. We have read the brief of the case and the accompanying documentary testimony which Smith laid before J. W. Yonkley for a legal opinion, and we do not doubt that his position is legal. But political rascality is so established in the forms of government in that State that to assert the law now is made to look like a rebellion. Therefore we think it unlikely that the National Executive will recognize Smith's office. Yet the Dorr Constitution in Rhode Island, which the United States Government put down, was a legal and clean ordinance when compared to this rascally Baxter Constitution. [Cincinnati Gazette.]

A curious feature of the recent elections is presented in the information the probable Democratic majority in the New York Legislature affords, in that the last United States Senator elected by the Democracy of that State was in 1844, when John A. Dix, the present Republican Governor, was chosen.

POLITICAL NOTES.

As the Democratic Speakership of the next Congress, to assemble a year hence, is already a subject of speculative inquiry, a list of candidates named, and a classification of the expected Democratic vote, by sections, is herewith submitted: East of the Alleghenies and north of the Potomac, 56 votes—Banks of Massachusetts; Wood, of New York; Randall, of Pennsylvania. West of the Alleghenies and north of the Ohio, 58 votes—Morrison, of Illinois; Kerr, of Indiana; Wells, of Missouri. The South with 70 votes will decide between these, or furnish a new man.

There were seven test votes on the salary-grab bill. Every time N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, voted for the bill. Four times, Dan Voorhees, of Indiana, voted for the bill; the other three times he did not vote at all. Three times Fernando Wood, of New York, voted for the bill, the remaining four times he dodged. These are the three men that are mentioned in connection with the Speakership by the Democracy. What a blessed change this Democratic victory is going to be! [Cincinnati Gazette.]

Of the membership of the next Congress, the following were members of the Confederate State Government, or Congress, at Richmond: Alexander H. Stephens, Julian Hartridge, and William E. Smith, of Georgia; Thomas S Ashe, of North Carolina; John H. Reagan, of Texas.

The Democratic Cincinnati *Enquirer*, in two articles in the issue, calls the Democratic Chicago *Times* a "newspaper drab," and the Democratic New York *World* a "rascally and unscrupulous" paper. Behold how pleasant a thing it is to see brethren dwelling together in unity!

The States electing Governors in 1875 are: California, Connecticut, Iowa, Kentucky, Main, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin—total, thirteen States. The political events of the year begin with the New Hampshire election in March.

The New Hampshire Democrats have decided to hold their State Convention at Concord on Jan. 5. The candidates already in the field for the Governorship include Hiram R. Roberts, M. N. B. Edgerly, W. H. Gave, and Warren F. Daniell.

The Vermont Senate has voted unanimously to take Senator Morrill's back pay from the State Treasury where he deposited it, and send it back to the United States Treasury, where it belongs. The House, it is thought, will concur in this sensible resolve.

In New York the vote for Dix in 1874 was 164,885 less than in 1872. The Democratic and Liberal vote was 66,900 less than in 1872. It is the worst case of providing an alibi ever known.

The last Massachusetts Democrats in Congress were Banks and Rantoul, who were chosen more than twenty years ago. Rantoul died in his first term service, and Banks soon after left the party.

It is reported that the President favors re-enactment of the law providing that each new Congress shall meet on the 4th of March.

GOSSIP.

THE NATIONAL—

Thanksgiving, though not as generally observed here as was that of last week proclaimed by the Committee of Seventy, was yet sufficiently honored among our citizens. Services at nearly all the colored churches, and joint services at the Ames M. E. church of that and the First Congregational people were held. Rather to the surprise of many the sermon at the Ames' chapel was of the most approved politico copperhead sort. Perhaps, however, considering that the reverend pastor of Ames' chapel has already said "that neither from the party of theft on the one hand, nor the party of murder on the other, had his church anything to hope," the Congregational clergyman deemed it best to preach as he did—taking that cue his brother so tersely gave.

A RAIL-ROAD—

To Texas seems now assured, in that subscriptions have been opened at the banking house of the Pike Bros. wherein five per cent of the amount subscribed is paid in cash. $150,000 of this amount will be all that is necessary for the organization of a company for active operations. Our merchants and business men generally are said to be taking stock.

THAT COL. RIVERS—

Of the St. Charles knows how to keep a hotel, none of his numerous guests all over the country and throughout the civilized world would gainsay. What a charming boudoir is to an elegantly arranged mansion, the St. James Hotel, newly opened and refitted under the management of the genial proprietor of the St. Charles, is to the last named inn. A perfect gem in ornate arrangement, the St. James, reopened on Thanksgiving day, will be found just such an establishment as the travelling public require.

QUITE TEN THOUSAND—

People are likely to be in our city as visitors and participants in the Grand Convocation of Knights Templar to assemble here on the first proximo. Gathered from all parts of the country and representing every State, the Sir Knights in attendance will experience an ovation such as probably never before was enjoyed in our country.

FATHER RYAN—

At Exposition Hall on Thursday night, the 19th inst., gave his promised lecture on the White League. Of course, in the language of the daily reporter, the beauty, elite, and flower of "our white residents" were present. The hall was packed full, probably two thousand people honoring the occasion. As an afterpiece to the Committee of Seventy's Thanksgiving it proved a success. The Rev. Father was greeted on introduction by Gen. Ogden with "rapturous" applause. Apologetically alluding in his exordium to being a priest and not a politician, he accommodated his conscience and himself on the plea advanced by a Methodist brother clergyman on somewhat similar occasion, he was a citizen and a Southerner born in this land, where his cradle was rocked and his grave would be dug, and whenever any question should come of his race identity, he would stand by the white race. [Sensation and great applause.] The Father then pronounced a glowing eulogy on the achievements of white men. Spoke of Leonidas and Lee, Socrates and Ariosto, whose brains behind white brows gave the world intellectual life. And then he proposed to talk about the White League. Its origin and continuance was due to the Heaven-born right of revolution. This was done on the 14th of September. [Very great applause.] That day was consecrated; it was another, and better than a Fourth of July. He was unfortunately absent on the eventful occasion, but his brave heart was with them. Governments, the American theory as he understood it and the right of revolution were discussed in terms effectively urged if not so clearly logical. The Rev. Father is an impassioned orator, and upon such a theme he was throughout enthusiastically greeted. He concluded, thus significantly:

"When the immortal Lee sheathed his sword, and the promises then made to us were violated, the Southern States lapsed into conquered provinces. They have the right first to petition, next to argue, next to demand. That is my way. Demand, what if refused—I will not complete the sentence. [Cheers.]"

The Science of Health for December is on our table. This closes the fifth volume of a magazine justly renowned throughout the country for its ability and excellence. The contents for the present number comprise: Diseases of Childhood; Transmission of Moral Tendencies; Hearty Suppers—their effects; Infant Mortality; A Plea for Hygiene; What shall we Drink? Ventilation; Health and Disease—[Illustrated; Popular Physiology with illustrations; Hygiene in the Pulpit and in the Press; The Skin and the Blood; Edible Nuts; Regulating Vice; Faith as a Remedial Agent; Taking Cold; Little Folks; and a variety of healthful paragraphs. Twenty cents per copy, or two dollars a year subscription. Three months free to those who subscribe now for 1875. Address S. R. Wells, Publisher, 389 Broadway, New York.

ATTEMPT TO REVIVE SLAVERY IN TEXAS.

A most extraordinary bill is now pending in the Texas Legislature, and has passed the lower house, the entire Democratic vote having been cast for it, which is intended to establish a system of peonage in that State, virtually re-establishing the old practice of slavery, with the exception that people can not be bought and sold as chattels. The first section provides that, whenever any person is hereafter convicted of any offense in the courts, the presiding justice of the county can employ such a person to labor upon the public works or roads during the whole term of his imprisonment, or he may "hire him out to the highest bidder, either by private or public contract." The second section provides that justices may also hire out in like manner any person "under sentence of imprisonment" for non-payment of a fine, until he has worked out the amount of the fine; and if there is no necessity for labor on public works, any person who will pay the fine may have the convict's labor. The third section is the most remarkable of all, as it provides that "all persons confined in jail on a charge of having committed a misdemeanor or petty offense may be employed in like manner from the time of imprisonment until the time of trial, and if, upon trial, such person shall be acquitted, he shall be paid not less than twenty-five cents nor more than $1 per day, as the presiding justice may contract; provided that, before trial and conviction, no person shall be held to labor without his consent." The fourth section requires sheriffs to capture escaped convicts and return them to their employers, in which case all labor previously performed is forfeited, and the convict is compelled to recommence his term of labor, and continue until the expiration of the full time of the contract made by the justice.

These are the most important provisions of this very extraordinary and outrageous Democratic bill. Upon the surface it might appear fair enough, especially as it makes no discrimination between blacks and whites; but a little study of its provisions will show the animus which inspires it, and the results which it is intended to compass. Although making no avowed discrimination between whites and blacks, it is clearly enough intended to operate against the latter, and, as the justices have the option as to what parties they shall hire out, these must be the sufferers, and the whole weight of the law must fall upon them. The third section is simply infamous. Under the operation of this section any county justice can take a man, the moment he is arrested, however petty the misdemeanor may be, or however innocent he may be, deprive him of the right of bail, which is one of the fundamental rights in every Northern State, as well as in offenses against the United States, and hire him out to hard labor. Let us take an illustration and see how this section will work: A black man is arrested for some trifling offense, and the justice, without allowing him bail, immediately hires him out to his former owner until his trial. That owner might just as well own him body and soul. To all intents and purposes, he does. The trial of his former slave may be postponed indefinitely. The latter is not in a condition to consult lawyers, or prepare his defense. He is condemned to hard labor, although he may be innocent. It is easy enough to put off his trial upon one pretext and another, for he is so situated that he knows nothing of the proceedings in his case, and can not even enter a protest, or appear in court personally or by proxy. At last grant that a trial is awarded him. He has no counsel. He has had no opportunity to make a defense or summon witnesses. Whether innocent or guilty, he is sure to be convicted.

It will not require much effort in Texas to impose the extreme penalty upon a negro. If acquitted, his employer would have been compelled to pay him the pittance of not less than twenty-five cents nor more than $1 per day; but, as he is convicted, the employer gets the previous labor for nothing, and can now make a contract with the justice for his labor during the term of his sentence, which of course has been made as long as the law will allow, if not longer. Wherein does this differ from African slavery, except that the employer cannot sell his laborer! Such a bill as this can easily be constructed to apply debt and thus bring the negro into a bondage as helpless as that of the Mexican peon, by keeping him in debt. It is a shrewd device of the ex-slaveholders to get compensation for the loss of their slaves and it provides ample means for doing so. The bill is so adroitly drawn that it can be stretched to suit any case and the black victim who gets into its meshes will be kept there until he has made satisfaction for his loss by his labor. It is even more atrocious and infamous than the Mexican system of peonage, as it strips the negro of his fundamental rights, and he, be innocent or guilty, reduces him to a condition of servitude. The Texas justices will never apply it to white men. It was made to apply only to black Republicans; and the friends of the blacks in that State, in case the bill should pass, should organize a resolute resistance to it, not only upon the grounds of humanity, but upon the clear rights guaranteed to every man by the constitution. In whatever form the curse of slavery may present itself, it should be stamped out at once.—Chicago Tribune.

THE BEECHER-TILTON SCANDAL.—A Frenchman thus reported the Brooklyn scandal:

"One Grand Eclesiastical Scandal.—Great excitment in New York and Brooklyn.—Three Clergymen in moosh Troubell.—Mons. Moulting, Tiltong and Beechare have one grand controversee. Mons. Moulting iz ze pastorr of ze Pleemooz shurch of New York discoverred by Columbus, Olia, in 1492. Mons. Moultong iz accuse of taking ze impropare libertee wiz ze vife of Theodore Beechare, who iz Mrs. Harriott Beechare Stowe, ze mozare of Onkle Tom, ze blind pianist. Mons Beechare also is accused of ze impropare libertee wiz Mons. Tiltong daughtare of Susan B. Anthony, ze sistare of Mark Anthoney, who was make love wiz Cleopatra. Mons. Piltony have cause ze separashong of Mons. Beechare and hiz vife. She resides in ze socty of Brooklyn, while he has moved into Elizabeth, New Jersee. Ze congregashong of ze Pleemooz Rock church vill not permit Mons. Moultong to preesh longer from that poolpeet. Ze greatest excitement prevails."

CHARACTERISTICS OF LITERARY MEN.—Tasso's conversation was neither gay nor brilliant. Dante was either taciturn or satirical. Butler was sullen or biting. Gray seldom talked or smiled. Hogarth and Smith were very absent-minded in company. Kirwin, though eloquent and copious in public addresses, was meagre and dull in colloquial discourse. La Fontaine appeared heavy, coarse and stupid; he could not describe what he had just seen but then he was the model of poetry. Dryden's conversation was dry and slow, his humor saturnine and reserved. Corneille, in conversation, was so insipid that he never failed wearying; he did not even speak correctly that language of which he was such a master. Ben Jonson used to sit silent and suck his wines and their humors. Southey was stiff, sedate, and wrapped up in asceticism. Addison was good in company with his intimate friends, but in mixed company he preserved his dignity by stiff and reserved silence. Fox in conversation never flagged; his animation and variety were inexhaustible. Dr. Bently was loquacious, so also was Grotius. Goldsmith "wrote like an angel and talked like a poor poll." Leigh Hunt "was like a pleasant stream," in conversation. Carlyle doubts, objects, and constantly demurs.

"Slanderers do not hurt me, because they do not hit me." [Socrates.]

Be sure and call on Staub, at Goldwaithe's Book Store, 69 Canal street, for all the illustrated weeklies and Northern dailies, and latest received monthlies. The champion cheap newstand, he challenges competition.

COMPULSORY VENTILATION.—Our churches, lecture-rooms, and places of public Amusement are probably the worst ventilated of any places where human beings congregate, yet they should be the best, since so many are gathered therein to vitiate the air for themselves and each other.

Our churches are for the public of the God who hath said, "Thou shall not kill." Yet the foul air in most of them is killing their occupants by slow degrees, and occasionally does the work outright. My thoughts often wander from the sermon to the stained glass of the windows; and imagination suggests that the lurid light is the most appropriate the place could have. We need a religion that will remove them all, and let in God's sunshine and air upon the rich as well as the poor, the good as well as the bad. For it is a curious fact, that while the poorer classes enjoy these gifts of God to the utmost, and even the most debased cannot be said to "prefer darkness rather than light," except when engaged in evil deeds, our wealthy Christians delight in the semi-darkness of their houses of worship. The phrase, "dim, religious light," is an utter absurdity! God has given us a world of light, and beauty to be seen in the light, with only darkness and shadow enough for repose. We do not go to church to sleep, but for the active exercise of our best mental powers. We cannot be our best selves after we have breathed their air a single hour, and no number of improved patent ventilators can make the air fit to breathe, if the sunshine is not admitted at least a portion of the time. What is true of the churches is also true of lectures-rooms, and the remark made by a lady, who recently took her little boy to a circus, that "the most objectionable feature of the place was its foul air," is true of most other places of amusement.—*Science of Heath.*

PARAGRAPHS.

Recently a telegraph clerk in France refused to transmit a message in these words: "Third epistle of John, Verses 13 and 14," under the law which forbids the transmission of dispatches not written in plain language. Reference to the text indicates that the dispatch was merely an economy of words. The text is as follows; "I have many things to write, but I will not with ink and pen write unto thee; but I trust I shall shortly see thee, and we shall speak face to face."

A New York *Times* correspondent describes a recent visit to Sing Sing. Strolling about the prison he saw a convict whose coarse garb seemed to fit his figure more neatly than those of the others he had passed. The long, quick stride told him it was Edward S. Stokes. His hair, nearly snow-white, and a full, jet-black beard of about six weeks' growth, readily explained why it was that so many who have seen him failed to recognized him in the costume which he is now compelled to wear. The correspondent knocked at the little office door, and, passing in, was greeted by Stokes. He had before him some drawings of machinery for making stone blocks, in which while he leaned over the table the correspondent could not help noticing the general neatness of his appearance. His shirt, with its hickory stripes, was ironed neatly, and the grey felt shoes were tied close and tight. He is a victim of asthma, and sleeps in a chair.

Recently the Paris police issued this funny advertisement: "There was found yesterday at midday a bride, 18 years, blue eyes, black hair. Can be obtained on application at Police Headquarters." She was a country girl, who came to Paris with her betrothed to get married. They took a cab at the station. On the way to the church the man got out to make some purchases. The driver was tipsy, and, instead of waiting, drove on, so they were separated in the wilderness, and the police found the bride weeping in the cab.

Lucy Hooper tells a story of a certain French nobleman who presented a queen of the demi-monde with an elegant equipage, with servants to match. During his absence from the city he learned that the gorgeous turn-out had frequently conveyed its gorgeous owner to the residence of a fast young aristocrat. Hungering for revenge, the Baron disguised himself as the negro coachman, and received from his mistress an order to drive to the house of the other profligate. This he did, and waited in the drizzling rain until she returned to her carriage. As she was about to enter he gave her two or three sharp cuts across the face with the whip, and drove off, leaving her, gorgeous and terrified, in the rain, a spectacle for virtuous women and gamins to pity and deride. The cream of the jest was a card published by all the morning papers by the de facto driver, denying any complicity in the affair, and pompously tendering his resignation as coachman to a courtesan. They do these things better in France.

Almost a *casus belli* between Austria and Prussia. At the Austrian Embassy in Paris there was a favorite cat. It has disappeared, and they suspect somebody at the Prussian Embassy. The correspondence is active and sharp.

NOTICE.

Any one having information of the following named persons: Mrs. Harriet Lee, Vinie and Harriet Lowding (their married name not known), Daniel Lee or Matthew Lowding, will please leave notice with the undersigned, Pastor of Mount Zion Church, on Jackson street.

nov21 2t JAMES HAYWARD.

ALCORN UNIVERSITY

This University occupies the site of the Institution formerly known as Oakland College, in Claiborne County, Miss., four and one half miles Northeast from Rodney, on the Mississippi river.

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☞For further information, address H. R. REVELS, D. D., PRESIDENT,

Or W. R. FURNISS, Dean of the Faculty, Rhodney, Miss., May 1874.

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30 prizes of	500 are		15,000
200 prizes of	100 are		20,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are		$1,800
9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are		1,800
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270 Prizes, amounting to		$70,400

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

The 9 remaining units of the same ten of numbers drawing the first 3 full prizes will be entitled to the 27 Approximation Prizes. For example: If Ticket No. 1246 draws the $20,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250 will each be entitled to $300. If Ticket No. 231 draws the $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239 and 240 will be entitled to $200. If Ticket No. 450 draws the $5000 prize, those tickets numbered 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448 and 449 will be each entitled to $100.

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The Academic and Theological Departments of Leeland University, will be opened, Providence permitting, in Common street, near Claiborne street, New Orleans, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1872.

The Rev. S. B. GREGORY, A. M., of New York, has been secured as Principal, and Professor of Theology.

Such Assistant Teachers will be employed as the welfare of the School shall demand.

Students for the ministry will be admitted free of charge, and *for such,* a *special course* of Instruction will be immediately provided.

For all other pupils of either sex, a moderate tuition fee will be required.

Until the day of opening, all enquiries may be addressed to Rev. Wm. Rollinson, (late principal,) New Orleans, La., or to the Rev. J. B. Simmons, D. D., 150 Nassau street, New York City.

After Oct. 30th, 1872, address, REV. S. B. GREGORY, A. M., New Orleans, La.

Leeland University is the building in process of erection on the corner of St. Charles and Chestnut streets,—out towards Carrollton

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June 25, 1874-1y

LOUISIANA STATE REPUBLICAN RESOLUTIONS AND PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we reaffirm our unalterable allegiance to and confidence in the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, United States Senator elect from Louisiana, and while we regret that he has not yet been seated, we have every faith that the Senate of the United States will, in due time, honor his credentials as one of the representatives of the sovereign State of Louisiana. But in case it should be deemed necessary for the General Assembly of Louisiana, at its next session, to ratify his credentials as United States Senator, we hereby nominate and re-indorse the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback as our unanimous choice and only candidate for United States Senator from this State; and direct all the Republican members of the General Assembly to put in force and execute this declaration of the deliberate wisdom of the Republican party in Convention assembled.

The Republican patry of Louisiana, assembled in convention in the city of New Orleans on the fifth day of August, 1874, assumes and declares that the National Republican party is a party of positive principles and difinite purposes; a party of grand achievements and a glorious history; a party of internal improvements and of material developement; a party of peace and order, of liberty and law, of universal suffrage and equal rights. That it is a party capable of purifying its own organization as well as of devising reformatory measures for the public good; therefore, be it,

1. Resolved, That its past history entitled it to future confidence, and again reiterate our faith in and pledge ourselves to the support of the principles enunciated in its national platform, adopted at Philadelphia.

2. That we cordially indorse the liberal, enlightened and just policy of President Grant and the national administration, both in domestic and foreign affairs.

3. That our present State [illegible] in the face of unparalleled [illegible] has achieved substantial reform [illegible] by its patient and firm adherence to [illegible] curse under an organized system of misrepresentation and misrepresentation at home and abroad, deserves and has the [illegible] approval and support of a large majority of the people of this State, of whom it is the true and lawful representative.

4. That we hereby pledge ourselves to the reduction of the expense of the State government to the lowest possible point consistent with an efficient administration. We distinctly announce this obligation to be binding upon us and due alike to the people of the State and to their creditors; and we specifically set forth our intention to secure a reduction of the heavy and unnecessary expenses of the assessment and collection of the revenue.

5. That duty and sound policy alike constrain us to nominate and support for office none but men of known honesty and capacity and that men who are unmindful of the interests of the State, and whose records are a reproach to the party shall not be permitted to force themselves upon us in any capacity, under any pretence whatever.

6. That the misfortunes of war, of floods and internal disturbances and previous maladministration so seriously impaired the resources of the State as to render absolutely necessary the passage by the last Legislature of the law known as the funding bill, which we approve as representing the utmost limits of our ability to pay, and more than the value received by the State for the indebtedness now outstanding; and we also declare our unqualified approval of the proposed constitutional amendments limiting the State debt to $15,000,000 and taxation to twelve and a half mills (except for schools purposes) and applying the revenues of each year to the payment of the expenses of that year.

7. That the approaching general election must be a fair, peaceable and free election, at which every legal and qualified elector shall have the opportunity to cast his ballot for such candidates as he prefers without intimidation and without illegal contrivances to deprive him of his vote; and every legal vote cast must be counted and credited as polled; and to this end such a selection of officers to take charge of registration and election should be made as will satisfy citizens of all parties that the Republican party at least does not expect or desire anything else than a fair election.

8. That we condemn the spirit of violence manifested in certain localities by the Democratic party as being in violation of public peace and good order, and destructive of the good name and best interests of the State; the suppression of all violence is demanded by every law-abiding citizen of the State.

8. That we invoke the assistance of Congress toward the early completion of those national works, the Fort St. Philip canal and the system of levees for the redemption and protection of the alluvial lands of the Mississippi river.

10. That we declare our belief that nothing but disaster can result from a conflict of the two races in this State, and we discountenance and condemn all efforts to foment such a conflict being satisfied that the true interests of both races lie in a just and harmonious adjustment of the relations of race, labor and capital, and the united efforts of all good men to promote the common interests,, and we believe that with such peace and harmony and such united efforts, the return of a high degree of prosperity to Louisiana will not be long delayed.

11. That we approve and indorse the civil rights bill now pending before Congress.

12. That we sympathize with the patriotic men in Cuba who fight for liberty, and that we urge upon the national Congress the early recognition of the independence of Cuba, and hereby instruct our Representatives in Congress to use their best efforts and influence to this end.

Resolved, that a committee, to consist of fifteen members, be appointed by the chair to be known as "the Committee on Peace and Order," and whose duty it shall be to collect all information concerning the organization and objects of the White League and kindred organizations; the policy advocated by said League through public speeches, and to report in what manner and to what extent ostracism, intimidation and violence has been exercised by said organizations.

ON PEACE AND ORDER.

Gantt, of St. Landry, chairman; Solomon, of Baton Rouge; Dunn, of Morehouse; Brooks, shir, of Vermilion; Wells, of Rapides; Greenof Orleans; Twitchell, of Red River; Stamps, of Orleans; Rochon, of St. Martin; Greene of Lincoln; Cage, of Terrebonne; Myers, of Natchitoches; Kenner, of Orleans; Alexander, of Catahoula; W. W. Madison, of Madison.

MASONIC.

A.·. Y.·. M.·.

BERRY LODGE No. 45, A.·. Y.·. M.·. Wm. Weeks, W.·. M.·., meets at the Masonic Hall, corner of St. Peter and St. Claude Streets, First Saturday evening of every month.

OSCAR J. DUNN LODGE, No. 538, meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street.

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St. LUKE LODGE No. 65, A.·. Y.·. M.·. Wm. Thompson, W.·. M.·. Meets Second Saturday of every month at the Masonic Hall, corner of St. Peter and St. Claude Streets.

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WM. THOMPSON LODGE, No. 1507 meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street.

PRIDE OF LOUISIANA LODGE No. 1539, meets at Home Missionary Hall, Franklin street.

UNITED DAUGHTERS OF AMERICA—Benevolent Society, meets at the Lutheran Hall, 312 Gravier street Second Monday evening of every month.

WM. THOMPSON, President.

ALONZO LEWIS, Secretary.

UNION FRIENDS—White and Female—Benevolent Society, meets at the Union Bethel, on Union street, Second Wednesday evening of each month.

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June 6, 1874.

DAMARIS.

[From the Aldine.]

And a woman, named Damaris—ACTS XVII.

She listened to the wondrous words of
brave Saint Paul—
She listened—she believed—and this is all
That we may know of her life's history.
O, unknown sister woman of that far-off
land,
Reach through the dark ages thy slight
hand—
Tell to my list'ning heart my mystery.

Thy name alone remains! Of face, or
rank, or age,
Naught is recorded in the sacred page,
Damaris dwelt in Athen, and believed;
But tell me, what heart-need was thine,
ho, friend so deem,
That led thee thus to cast thy care on
Him,—
That, soon as known, His love was glad
received.

Wert thou a tender mother mourning for
a child,
With empty arms, rent heart, and longing
wild
For all that dimpled sweetness, lately
thine?
Or, wert thou some o'er-loving, trustful
maid,
By fa'se or fickle man to grief betrayed,
But seeking round some changeless love
to twine?

Perchance thou wert of nature, silent,
deep,—
Accustomed to thyself thyself to keep,
For sympathy, aye craving, but in vain!
To such a "fountain sealed," how sweet
the news
Of Him who doth no thirsting soul refuse,
But with divinest love can satisfy.

A newly widowed wife, it may be that
you came,
Drawn from your darkened home by
whispered fame
Of one who taught of life beyond the
grave;
Hoping for some faint clew to him, who,
from your side,
Had passed into that realm so dim, so
wide,
From which no clinging love of yours
could save.

And yet, it may be that no grief, no pain,
or loss,
Led you to grasp the gospel of the Cross,
And make the priceless pearl of faith
your own!
Were you not rather some strong, thirsting
soul,
Who shrank instinctive from the cold
control.

O, ever-blessed hour! when light and life
were shed
Upon your soul before so dark and dead!
You came—you listened—and the truth
received;
Why need I question more?—why seek to
learn your life?
If young or old,—grave, gay, or maid or
wife?
Whate'er the strifes and sorrows that
sealed book within,—
I clasp your hand in mine and claim your
kin.
In that you were a "woman" and "believed."

RELIGIOUS.

NOVEMBER.

29—First Sunday in Advent.
30—St. Andrew.

DECEMBER.

6—Second Sunday in Advent.
13—Third Sunday in Advent.
20—Fourth Sunday in Advent.
21—St. Thomas.
25—Christmas.
26—St. Stephen.
27—First Sunday after Christmas; St. John the Evangelist.
28—Holy Innocents.

Pere Hyacinth's pathway is not strewn with flowers since he became a dissenter from his former faith. The Protestant Consistory of Geneva have just refused him, by a large majority, the use of the Madeline Church for week-day lectures on the Decalogue. The refusal was based on his being a priest and a Catholic, and on the position he has assumed toward the State and the Old Catholic community.

The Centennial Committee of the Presbyterian General Assembly have under consideration a proposition for the erection, by means of subscriptions from the Presbyterians in the United States, of a statue of Rev. John Witherspoon, the Presbyterian minister, who was a member of the First Continental Congress, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. It is proposed to erect the statue on the Centennial Grounds in the year 1876.

An old soldier of Sicily gave his wife a silk dress. His wife died and was buried in the dress. Some weeks after the old soldier saw this dress on a woman in the country, and, making inquiry, was told she had purchased it from the Capuchin monks, who had the custody of the village cemetery. He reported the case to the village police, who investigated and made the discovery that a regular trade was carried on in effects taken from dead bodies. There even was a trade of hair.

THE WEEKLY BLADE,

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oct31 tf

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No article contained in mail can be sent by mail.

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oct31 tf

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Physician and Surgeon,

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PROSPECTUS OF THE LOUISIANIAN.

THE LOUISIANIAN

was established to meet a necessity that has long, and sometimes, painfully been felt to exist.

It was proposed through this Journal to furnish to OUR PEOPLE the information — guidance — encouragement and counsel which they so much needed in the transition from their former unfortunate condition into the new and better estate of American citizenship.

In resuming its publication, we re-assure our readers and friends, that, holding this journal true to its original aims, we shall honestly labor to make it an efficient agent in furthering the interests of the colored people of the Nation, and elevating the race that it especially represents.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "*Republican at all times and under all circumstances.*" We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil property, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, and elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious course, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemoral and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

PROSPECTUS.

THE REPUBLIC.

The REPUBLIC, now entering upon its second year, has been favorably received by the earnest friends of just and energetic governmental and economic progress.

In the future, as in the past, The REPUBLIC will discuss with candor and with such ability as it can command the present and practical questions affecting the material, intellectual, and moral progress and well-being of the nation, the States, and people. It will record with fidelity the action of the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Departments of the Government which may be of national importance or of general application. It will do what may be done, within its sphere, to inform the people and improve the Government.

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Clio—Boys and Girls; Clio, bet. St. Charles and Prytania.
Coliseum—Girls; Coliseum, bet Valence and Bordeaux.
Dauphine—Boys and Girls; cor. Dauphine and Hancock.
Derbigny—Boys and Girls; Derbigny, bet. Customhouse and Bienville.
DeSoto—Girls; Mandeville, bet. Rampart and St. Claude.
Dryades—Boys and Girls; corner Dryades and Sixth streets.
Edmonia—Girls; 454 Common.
Elmira—Boys and Girls; Elmira, bet. Dauphine and Royal.
Fillmore—Boys; Aourbon, between St. Claude and Marais.
Fisk—Boys; cor Franklin and Perdide.
Franklin—Girls; St. Charles, bet. Girod and Julia.
Fulton—Boys and Girls; corner Fulton and Josephine.
Gentilly—Boys and Girls; Gentilly Station, Elysian Fields.
Girls' High School—First, Fourth, and Sixth District, Chestnut, bet Jackson and Philip.
Girls' High School—Second, Third and Fifth Districts, Royal, corner Hospital.
Greenville—Boys and Girls; Market, bet. Chestnut and Walnut.
Hancock—Boys and Girls; North Peter, bet. Monroe and Hancock.
Hospital—Boys and Girls; 134 Hospital
Jackson—Boys; corner Magazine and Terpsichore.
Jackson—Girls; Magazine, bet. Terpsichore and Robin.
Jefferson—Boys; Dryades, bet. Erato and Thalia.
Jersey—Boys and Girls; Jersey, bet. Boudeaux and Valence.
Keller—Boys and Girls; Magnolia, bet. Felicity and St. Andrew.
Laurel—Boys; corner Laurel and Philip
Laurel and McDonough Branch—Boys and Girls; St. Mary, bet. Rousseau and Religious.
Lincoln—Boys and Girls; corner Caziz and Coliseum.
Live Oak—Boys and Girls; corner Constance and Ninth.
Locust—Boys; Locust, bet. Clio and Erato.
Madison—Girls; cor. Prieur and Palmyra.
Magazine—Boys and Girls; Magazine, bet. Toledano and Louisiana Avenue.
Magnolia—Boys and Girls; Carondelet between Jackson and Philip.
Marengo—Boys and Girls; Marengo, bet. Magazine and Constance.
Marigny—Boys and Girls; corner Marigny and Urquhart.
Marshall—Boys; Church, bet. Girod and Julia.
Mason—Boys and Girls; Genois, bet. Gravier and Common.
McCarthy—Boys; Pauline, bet. Chartres and Royal.
Napoleon Avenue—Girls; Napoleon Avenue, bet. Magazine and Camp
New Orleans Central High School—Boys; 37, 39 and 41 Burgundy.
Orleans—Boys and Girls; Orleans, bet. North Prieur and Johnson.
Rampart—Girls; Rampart, bet. St. Louis and Toulouse.
Robertson—Girls; corner Bienville and North Robertson.
St. Andrew—Boys and Girls; corner St. Andrew and Willow.
St. Ann—Girls; St. Ann, bet. Marais and Villere.
St. Philip—Boys; St. Philip bet. Royal and Bourbon.
Sumner—Boys; 352 Common.
Vaillette—Boys and Girls; Vaillette, bet. Alix and Eliza.
Villere—Boys and Girls; Villere, bet. St. Anthony and Bourbon.
Washington—Girls; cor. Chartres and Piety.
Webster—Girls; corner Dryades and Erato.

ASYLUMS.

Asylum for Destitute Orphans Boys—St. Charles, bet, Valmot and Duffossat, Jefferson City.
Asylum for the Little Sisters of the Poor,—Laharpe, bet. Johnson and Prieur.
Beauregard Asylum—Pauline, between Claude and Rampart.
Boys House of Refuge—Perilliat, southeast corner Magnolia.
Convent of Mercy—Josephine, corner Constance.
Female Asylum of the Imaculate Conception—871 Rampart, corner Elmira, Third District.
Female Orphan Asylum of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel—33 Piety, bet. Dauphine and Royal.
German Protestant Asylum—State, bet. Camp and Chestnut.
Girard Asylum—Metairie Road, bet. St. Louis and Conti.
Home for the Aged and Infirm—Tehoupitoulas, southwest corner Second.
Home for the Aged and Infirm—Washington Avenue, cor. Locust.
House of Refuge for Destitute Girls—Annunciation, corner Caliope.
House of the Good Shepherd—Bienville, bet Broad and Dolhonde.
Indigent Colored Orphan Asylum—393 Dauphine.
Insane Asylum—Orleans, bet, Marais and Liberty.
Jewish Widows and Orphan Asylum—Jackson, corner Chippewa.
Louisiana Retreat Insane Asylum—Nashville Avenue, sw. corner Magazine; Hurstville.
Mt. Carmel Asylum—53 Piety street.
Mt. Carmel Convent—200 Hospital.
New Orleans Female Orphan Asylum—Clio, between Camp and Prytania.
Poydras Orphan Asylum for Females—Magazine, between Leontine and Peters, Jefferson.
Protestant Orphan Home—Seventh, cor Constance.
Providence Asylum for Colored Female Children—Hospital, cor Tonti.
St. Ann's Asylum—Prytania, cor St. Mary.
St. Elizabeth Orphan Asylum—East side Magazine, bet. St. Andrew and Josephine.
St. Mary's Orphan Boys Asylum—Chartres, bet. Mazant and French.
St. Vincent's Home for Boys—371 Bienville.
St. Vincent's Infant Asylum—magazine, cor. Race.
Widows and Orphans Home, Jewish—Jackson, cor. Chippewa.
St. Joseph's Convent—St. Philip, cor. Galvez.
St Mary's Dominican Convent—Dryades, cor. Calliope.
Ursuline Convent—Peters, bet. Treasure and Goodchildren.

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Southern Express Company—Thos. M. Wescott, Agent, 164 Gravier and 15 Union streets.
C. E. Bozant—Proprietor Parcel Express, 116 South Basin.

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Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company—32 Carondelet street.
Stoker's European Telegraph Agency—22 Union street.
Western Union Telegraph Company—57 Camp street.

HOTELS.

Carondelet House—Carondelet corner Poydras.
Carrollton Hotel—D. Hickok, proprietor; Carrollton.
Cassidy's Hotel—Hugh Cassidy, proprietor; 170, 172 and 174 Gravier, and 38 Carondelet, European plan.
Central House—Mrs. D. Pownall, proprietor; 130 and 132 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square.
City Hotel—Camp, corner Common.
Conti Verandah—23, 25 and 27 Conti.
Louisiana Hotel—213 and 215 Tehoupitoulas.
Ouachita House—116 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square; Redditt & Hill, proprietors.
St. Charles Hotel—Rivers, Lonsdale & Co., proprietors St. Charles, bet. Common and Gravier.
St. Louis Hotel—St. Louis, bet. Chartres and Royal.
Texas Hotel—North Peters, near Delery.
Upper City Hotel—Magazine, corner Jackson.
Waverly Hotel—Corner Camp and Poydras; T. W. Kidder, prop't.

NEWSPAPERS.

German Gazette—Daily and weekly; 108 Camp.
The Sentinel—Corner Short and Second streets Carrollton.
Louisiana State Register—Levee, southwest corner Cambronne, Carrollton.
Louisianian—13 Derbigny.
Morning Star and Catholic Messenger—118 Poydras.
New Orleans Christian Advocate—110 and 112 Camp, Robert J Harp, publisher.
New Orleans Bee—73 Chartres.
New Orleans Cotton and Produce Circular—122 Gravier.
New Orleans Picayune—66 Camp.
New Orleans Price Current—129 and 131 Gravier.
New Orleans Republican—94 Camp.
New Orleans Semi-Annual Trade Guide—13 and 15 Camp.
New Orleans Times—70 Camp.
Our Home Journal—68 Camp.
Southern Temperance Organ—139 Poydras.
Southwestern Presbyterian—40 Camp.
The New Orleans Journal of Medicine—130 Canal.

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New Orleans, Jackson and great Northern Railroad—Depot: Magnolia street, corner Calliope.
New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad—Depot: Foot of Canal street.
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Boxes designated by * are automatic.

5 Corner Harmony and Levee streets
6 Corner Washington and Chippewa streets
7 Ninth Street Market
8 Corner Carondelet and Eight streets
9 " Prytania and Ninth streets
12 " Magnolia and Washington streets
*13 " Sixth and St. Denis streets
*14 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 22
15 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 23
16 Lafayette H. & L. Fire Co. No. 1
17 Corner Live Oak and First street
18 " Magazine and St. Andrew sts
19 " Rousseau and St. Mary streets
21 " St. Charles and First streets
23 " Dryades and St. Andrew streets
*24 " Keller Market
25 Corner Jackson and Coliseum street
26 " Jackson and Liberty streets
27 " Second and Dryades streets
29 " Market street and Levee
31 " Henderson street and Levee
32 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 13
34 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 1
35 Corner Market and Chippewa streets
36 Second Precinct Police Station
37 Corner Race and Magazine street
38 " Melpomine and Camp streets
41 House Station, St. Charles street
42 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 20, Thalia street
43 Corner Franklin and Terpsichore streets
47 " Gainnie and New Levee streets
*48 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 6, St. Joseph st.
51 Corner Constance and Erato streets
52 " Camp and St. Joseph streets
53 Engine House, Fire Company No. 18 Calliope street
54 Corner New Basin and Triton Walk
56 " Howard and Clio streets
57 " Magnolia and Erato streets
61 " Erato and Franklin streets
65 " Julia and Levee streets
*71 Foot of Julia street
72 Corner Girod and Levee streets
73 " Magazine and Girod streets
*74 " Natchez and Tchoupitoulas streets
*81 " Canal and Camp streets
82 Engine House, No. 5 and City Hall
83 Engine House, Fire Company No. 13
84 Corner Carondelet and Common streets
121 Corner Rampart and [illegible] streets
*123 " Rampart and [illegible] streets
*124 Engine House, Fire [illegible] Common street
*125 Workhouse, Girod street
*126 Corner Common and Rocheblave streets
*127 Corner Claiborne and Poydras streets
141 Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets
142 Corner St. Louis and Royal street
143 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 7, Dauphine street
145 Corner Burgundy and Toulouse streets
146 Pelican, H. & L. Fire Co. No. 4, Basin street
151 Canal and Robertson, Wood's Press
*152 Corner Bienville and Johnson sts
*133 " Derbigny and Conti street
214 " Old Levee and St. Philip streets
215 Police Station, Jackson Square
216 Corner Hospital and Dauphine streets
*217 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 19, Dumaine street
231 Corner Treme and Esplanade sts
232 " Rampart and Barracks sts
234 Treme Market and Parish Prison
235 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 21, Claiborne street
236 Corner Bayou Road and Claiborne streets
*241 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 4, Bayou Road
*242 Corner St. Anne and Miro streets
243 Stern's Factory, Frenchman and Broad streets
252 House H. & L. Fire Co. No. 3
253 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 2, Esplanade street
254 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 1, Victory street
312 Police Station, Elysian Fields st
313 Cor. Bagatelle and Esplanade sts
314 " Goodchildren and St. Antoine and Elysian Fields
315 " " "
316 " Claiborne and St. Bernard sts
412 " Labarpe and White sts., R. R. Depot
413 " Love and pain streets
414 " Poet and Urquhart streets
415 " Mandeville and Claiborne sts
513 Cotton Press and Levee
514 Washington Market
515 Corner Clonet and Rampart street
612 Engine House No. 24 Greatmes st. near Port
*613 Corner Dauphine and Independence streets
614 Poland street Car Station
*615 United States Barracks
*616 Corner Raynes & Dauphine street

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